

248,409 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.

The STAR'S circulation for last week was . . . 191,250

VOL. 1. NO. 87.

THIRD TERM MOVEMENT

Believed to Have the Approval of the President.

THINKS HE CAN BE ELECTED

According to the White House Circle the recent Democratic defeat was a vindication of Cleveland and a rebuke to his enemies—Whitney will not be a candidate.

There is now an organized effort on foot in the Cleveland wing of the Democratic party to thrust a fourth nomination and a third term upon their idol. This effort is to be started and directed from the throne, and every Democratic officeholder will be expected to work for the desired end.

Since the recent election there has been a decided change in the part of the Administration. Prior to the election the Cabinet officers, almost without exception, believed, and in some instances said, the President did not want a third term.

The day after the election the members of the official family began talking third term from their hearts. They believe, or profess to believe, that Cleveland is the only man who can lift the Democratic party out of the defeat it has sustained. This talk increased perceptibly after Friday's Cabinet meeting. At this meeting it is known that Cleveland and his official advisers spent nearly two hours discussing the political situation.

The Cabinet officers believe that Mr. Cleveland is the only man who can be elected as the nominee of the Democratic party. He, according to them, is the only man whose personality is a platform in itself, and who is able to command a great vote from the independent, the Republican element, or at least the element which votes the Democratic ticket when Mr. Cleveland is a candidate.

CLEVELAND IS CONFIDENT.

Mr. Cleveland, it is claimed, believes he can be elected, and thinks that if he had been running last week the Democratic party would have carried the day—New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and Maryland.

Mr. Cleveland is not certain that he would not have carried Ohio. In the opinion of the President is of the opinion that the people rebuked the Democratic party last week by such adverse majorities, not because they were dissatisfied with the President, but because of the attitude on the general foreign policy, not because of the stand the Administration took on the tariff and revenue questions, not because of the bond issue, but wholly and solely because of popular disgust with Democratic bosses who have stood against the President, and because they are tired of the manner in which certain Democrats have insisted upon running after the "free silver" heresy.

In other words, the White House circle believe that the people snubbed Democracy in order to vindicate Mr. Cleveland, and as a lesson to those people who refused to acknowledge him as their President.

These facts laid down, the exponents of the third-term idea proceed to declare that it is obvious that Mr. Cleveland is the only man in the party who possesses the confidence of the people to a degree to insure his election. Therefore, there is nothing to do but nominate Mr. Cleveland.

At this juncture the information from the same source that Mr. Cleveland does not want a third term. He is tired of work and wants a rest. Then, too, Mr. Cleveland is weary of public life and wishes to retire from the White House.

Coming down to a practical consideration of the question, they say that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry New York State, and that the only man who can do so is Mr. Bryan. In their opinion, the elimination of Hill as the leader of the New York Democracy emphasizes the opportunity which the party has to put Mr. Cleveland up again, and by so doing carry the State which is vital to Democratic success.

Mr. Whitney, they claim, will refuse to be a candidate again. He is tired of the party, they say, will come back into the fold with Cleveland as a candidate, while with any other leadership it must be considered a doubtful state. Maryland, according to the White House circle, left the party because it wanted to vindicate the President and administer a rebuke to the man who has been an avowed enemy of the President.

By the same logic Maryland will swing into line with Cleveland on the ticket. So will Kentucky. The Blue Grass State was lost to Democracy, they claim, because of the local leaders repudiating Mr. Cleveland's financial doctrine, and with Cleveland as a candidate will gladly give her electoral vote.

Unanimous opinion, the argument is that Cleveland will secure to Democracy a "solid South," New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana and the election. The organizers of the movement point with pride also to the fact that Cleveland carried Wisconsin and Illinois and almost captured the State of Ohio.

The spokesmen of the effort entertain no doubt that the party will put Mr. Cleveland in nomination. They believe that the people will agree with them that Cleveland is the only man who can save the party after its recent defeat, and that a more prudent course would be to allow to stand in the way of success.

In the opinion of the third term agitators Mr. Cleveland will play politics this winter. They throw out hints that the foreign policy of the Administration will be a surprise to the country, and delight it, too. There is talk of a surprise in the Cuban question. There is also a belief that the President will come out of the Monroe doctrine muddle with Great Britain with a plume, which

DEBS' COMING RECEPTION

It Is Expected to Be a Great Affair in National Labor Circles.

Judge Woods, Who Sentenced Him, Lyman Trumbull and Other Notables Invited to Take Part.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—All the preparations have been completed to give Eugene V. Debs, the imprisoned president of the American Railway Union, a rousing reception on the occasion of his liberation from the Woodstock jail November 22. Two hundred copies of the following invitation have been sent out to heads of various labor organizations and prominent men in reform movements.

"Dear Sir: You are cordially invited to attend a reception to be tendered Eugene V. Debs on his release from Woodstock Jail, Friday, November 22, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the City of Chicago, by the liberty-loving citizens of Chicago and vicinity, in testimony of their sympathy with Mr. Debs and his colleagues in their unjust and unlawful imprisonment, and as an expression of popular aversion to judicial despotism and devotion to civil and constitutional liberty."

Among those to whom invitations have been sent is Judge Woods of the United States circuit court, who heard the evidence in the contempt case and who imposed the jail sentence on the leaders in the great railroad strike of June, 1894.

When asked what was his idea in inviting Judge Woods, Mr. Scheraga said he earnestly wished that the judge might be present on that occasion to hear what the sympathizers with Debs and his associates had to say in their own defense.

Among those who have been invited are Henry D. Lloyd, Judge Lyman Trumbull, Clarence Darrow and others, although no answer has been received as yet. A willingness to accept.

Among the prominent men who have been invited are Gov. Altgeld, Mayor Pingree of Detroit, Mayor Estlin of San Francisco, Dr. McGowan, Henry George, John Swinton, of New York, and a number of prominent men in reform movements in Chicago.

A number of labor organizations in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and other cities have sent notice of the appointment of delegates to the meeting.

As word in the morning among some of the labor organizations in this city no attempt will be made to have organized labor in Chicago represented as such, but individual members of all organizations who sympathize with the purpose of the meeting are expected in great numbers.

WHAT THE OFFICIALS SAY.

President Dunlop of the Capital Traction Company was occupied at a meeting of the board of directors during the entire day and could not be interviewed concerning the matter.

President Phillips of the Metropolitan Company was in the afternoon at the office of the board of directors, Mr. Nathan Wilson. He referred the reporter to the lawyer.

"We are just having a copy of the other road's petition made," said Mr. Wilson. "I am not at all familiar with the bill yet. I do not even know the date upon which the temporary restraining order is made returnable. The case is now, as you see, in the equity courts, and must necessarily be settled after the manner of such cases. It is the best and doubtless speediest way out of the difficulty."

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MINT LARCENY.

Trial of a Noted Suspect Begun at Carson, Nev.

Carson, Nev., Nov. 13.—The trial proper of James Heney, the mint suspect for the larceny of \$28,000 from the United States mint at Carson, yesterday.

Gen. Clarke presented the case of the prosecution to the jury, outlining the workings of the mint and the manner in which Heney could have taken the bullion. Several unimportant witnesses were called, who explained the routine work of the mint. The trial of John T. Johns, another suspect, is set for Thursday, November 21.

Tugging at Irrawaddy.

New York, Nov. 13.—The reports from Abery Park, where the steamer Irrawaddy has been ashore since Saturday afternoon, are that the tugs have succeeded in heading her more off shore, but she has worked closer into the beach. The sea at times makes a clear break over her.

Death of an Inventor.

Boston, Nov. 13.—Henry G. Ashton, well known throughout the country as the inventor of the Ashton safety valve for steam engines, died suddenly at his home in Somerville yesterday afternoon of apoplexy.

COMPANIES ARE AT WAR

Capital Traction Line Enters Suit Against the Metropolitan.

GETS A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS

The Ninth Street Corporation Temporarily Restrained From Commencing Operations on Florida Avenue. Appeal to the Equity Court Will Probably Develop a Bitter Contest.

The sequel transpired today to a controversy that has been stated in The Morning Times, in progress for some months between the Capital Traction Company, as the successor of the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company, and the Metropolitan Railway Company over the right of way on Florida avenue northwest from Ninth to Seventh street.

Suit was entered by the former company through Attorneys Totten and Davidge in the equity court against the Metropolitan Company and the District Commissioners, and an application made to obtain a restraining order preventing the execution of certain work contemplated under a permit obtained yesterday upon the Commissioners' order.

The Traction Company asks that the Metropolitan Company and the Rock Creek Company shall be authorized to contract with each other for "the purchase, lease, sale or joint operation of the line of the latter road" on the avenue named.

CHANGED ITS POWER.

The allegations are that when the Metropolitan Railway Company had changed its motive power on the Ninth street line, it proposed to alter the device and machinery that had been theretofore employed along the tracks of the Rock Creek road between the points named.

The complainant company declares its purpose of extending its Rock Creek line from Seventh street to North Capitol street, and that by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, it was provided that the contesting companies should have the right to contract with each other for the control of joint operation, and that now the proposed extension by the Traction Company by the method in use on the remainder of the Rock Creek line will be interfered with if the order of the Commissioners shall be permitted to stand.

The Traction Company alleges that it is advised by scientific experts that the operation of the two proposed systems on the same underground conduits is impracticable, and the conclusion was reached that it should not be permitted.

IN SPITE OF OBJECTIONS.

This fact has been communicated. It is stated, by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, it was provided that the contesting companies should have the right to contract with each other for the control of joint operation, and that now the proposed extension by the Traction Company by the method in use on the remainder of the Rock Creek line will be interfered with if the order of the Commissioners shall be permitted to stand.

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FREIGHT TRAIN BROKE

Cars Ran Into a Mail Train With Fatal Results.

Summit, N. J., Nov. 13.—The rear end of freight train No. 971-2, due at Summit from Hoboken at 4:30 a. m. today, broke loose while the engine was taking water here and ran down the hill at East Summit and struck the early morning mail, No. 163, at Summit at 6:30.

Reuben Tyndall, the engineer of the mail train, reversed his engine and jumped down the embankment and was instantly killed, every bone in his body being broken. The fireman was also badly injured. No one else on the passenger train was hurt.

Martin Nixon, of Philadelphia, a brakeman on the freight, was badly hurt. The caboose and some of the freight cars caught fire and burned until after 9 o'clock.

All trains from the city were several hours late getting to Summit and no east-bound trains went through until after 8 o'clock.

Engineer Tyndall lived at Washington, N. J., and leaves a widow and four children. He was not the regular engineer on this train, and this was his first trip.

FIFTEEN STORES BURNED.

Business Portion of an Alabama Town Completely Destroyed.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 13.—The business portion of the town of Hayneville, Lowndes County, was wiped out by fire yesterday afternoon.

The loss is estimated at \$90,000; insurance, \$30,000.

The principal losers are J. P. Street & Co., L. R. Dightman, & Co., Reese & McGowan, and Messrs. Brothers. About fifteen stores were entirely consumed.

NEW FRAUD IS PRACTICED

Merchants Swindled by a Clever Solicitor for Contracts.

ORDER BOOK THE MEANS

Underneath the Page on Which the Name Is Signed Is a Carbon Sheet, Which Transfers the Signature to Another and Different Contract.

District Attorney Birney Informed.

An entirely new swindling scheme that has been and perhaps is yet being perpetuated upon the business men of this city, was called to the attention of District Attorney Birney this morning by a letter from Mr. Taylor Grimes, the wine merchant, at No. 1135 Fourteenth street, one of the most recent victims. It cost him \$3.50 to find out the guile of a couple of persuasive canvassers, but he thinks the money well expended.

On the 23d of last month a young man, representing himself as agent for a universal business men's directory, to be gotten out by Rose & Co., of Indianapolis, called upon Mr. Grimes for the purpose of getting him to sign a contract for the book.

He was very persistent, and expatiated at great length upon the advantages that were to accrue to all people whose names and addresses were set forth in the proposed volume that Messrs. Rose & Co. proposed getting out. He said that he had been in the business for many years and that he had never failed to get a man to sign a contract with him.

"Well, give me fifty cents and I'll put your name in," exclaimed the canvasser at last.

WROTE HIS NAME.

More to get rid of the man than to advertise in his book, Mr. Grimes, to use his own expression, "chucked him half a dollar." The young fellow then drew from his bundle a tablet, and handing a pencil to Mr. Grimes, said:

"Now, give your name and address here, just as you want it to appear."

The wine merchant complied, and his persistent visitor, with fifty cents and the address, which Mr. Grimes had written his address, however, was a sheet of carbon paper, and underneath that was a blank contract, both unknown to him. Mr. Grimes also signed that blank contract when he was writing his name. That accounts for subsequent proceedings.

Yesterday afternoon another man came in, claiming to represent a directory called the Merchants and Manufacturers' Buyers' Guide, and presented to the astonished wine merchant a contract for the book, and, binding himself to pay \$3 for the privilege of having his name in the book, Mr. Grimes could not remember ever having signed such a contract, and said to the man:

"This is the company I paid 50 cents to, isn't it?"

"No," replied the agent, "that's another company altogether."

OBTAINED THROUGH FRAUD.

Mr. Grimes was confident that he had never signed the paper, and upon examining it more closely detected the unmistakable signs of a carbon copy. He communicated his discovery to the agent and informed him that the contract had been obtained through fraud.

"Well, if there's any fraud about it I wouldn't say it," said the canvasser, evidently getting worried.

"No, I'm going to pay it to get possession of the contract," replied Mr. Grimes.

Accordingly he handed the man over the \$3, which was received for on the contract, and the fellow departed. The contract was dated June 6, and upon referring to the first section was found that on that day he was out of the city.

He immediately mailed the contract and receipt, with a letter explaining the circumstances, to District Attorney Birney.

Mr. Birney has referred the matter to Inspector Hollinger, and detectives have been put upon the case. It is expected that the swindler will be found in the city by the time he has worked in the same way.

VIENNA GREAT UPDOAR

Municipal Council Elects An Anti-Semite and Is Dissolved.

AN IMMENSE MOB ASSEMBLES

The New Official Makes an Intemperate Speech Amid Tremendous Up-roar, Declaring He Is a Servant of God, and Troops Have to Be Called to Suppress a Turbulent Assembly.

Vienna, Nov. 13.—The municipal council met this morning and re-elected to the office of burgomaster Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite leader in the Reichsrath, whose recent election to the office the Emperor refused to sanction.

Dr. Lueger received a majority of 92, the anti-Semite vote being cast for him. Upon the announcement of the result of the vote the government report declared the council dissolved.

TURBULENT MOB.

This declaration created an immense sensation, and the vast crowd outside the municipal building became very turbulent. It is believed the government will appoint a temporary municipal administration. A great deal of excitement prevails throughout the city as the result of the government's action.

When the result of the voting was announced Dr. Lueger rose to his feet and delivered a speech accepting his election. His words were reasonably moderate at first, but as he proceeded his language became exceedingly violent.

"I am a servant of God," he exclaimed, "and not of the fatted calf. The liberty and honor of Austria are at stake."

The government agent, Herr Freilich, replied in a speech of moderation, and in a distance of the imperial will. He then declared the council dissolved and a tremendous uproar ensued.

TROOPS CALLED UPON.

The police had previously cleared the square in front of the town hall, but the immense crowd which had gathered remained in the vicinity and cheered frantically the supporters of Dr. Lueger as they were on their way to the town hall.

After the dissolution of the council the crowd divided into bands and looted the streets. One band of five hundred, headed by a member of the municipal council, entered the courtyard of the imperial palace crying "Vive Lueger."

They were prevented by the troops from advancing very far, and ultimately the troops succeeded in clearing the court.

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WAS SHE A SLAVE OR A WIFE?

Extraordinary Suit Begun by an Aged Negress in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—In Judge Brennan's court Marie Evans, or Laurence, a negress, is fighting for her dower in the estate of Dr. Henry Laurence, as his widow.

Opposing her suit are Dr. William J. Laurence and twenty other relatives of Dr. Henry Laurence, who died in this city in 1887. They set up the record that the complainant was not the lawful wife of the dead realtor.

The amount involved in the litigation reaches the sum of \$100,000, and the property left by Dr. Laurence, who died intestate and childless. The widow's dower is two-thirds of the whole estate.

The plaintiff, whose father was a negro and mother a mulatto, began life as a slave, and is now 72 years old. When she was 17 years old a young man named Evans, a clerk of an old Virginia family, fell in love with her, and seven years after, having saved \$1,000, he was able to purchase her, and married her.

They lived in New Orleans just before the war, where the conducted a respectable boarding-house in Canal street, which was a rendezvous for Republican politicians of the time. In 1865 Evans died. Dr. Laurence was living with them, and he fell in love with the widow.

She claims there was a common-law marriage, by which both consented to live together as man and wife until the death of Evans, and this contract, she says, was faithfully carried out by them. For twenty-two years, she says, she was a wife to Henry Laurence, and closed his eyes when death finally separated them.

The defense to the suit is that the former slave was not the wife of Dr. Laurence, but his servant, and that no marriage contract existed between them, and this is the question that will be determined by the court in the trial begun before Judge Brennan this morning.

"If you win, what will you do with the \$75,000?" was asked.

"I will use it mostly in church work," replied the former slave.

KILLED WHILE ASLEEP.

One Section of a Freight Crashes Into Another in the Fog.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 13.—Charles Ernest, conductor, on the first section of a north-bound freight train, the Cleveland, Lake Erie & Wheeling Railway, and his flagman, John Davis, were instantly killed at Warwick, Ohio, shortly after midnight.

The first section was trying to cross the main track, waiting for orders, when the second section crashed into the caboose, where Ernest and Davis were asleep, killing them instantly and mangleing their bodies in a terrible manner.

The caboose was reduced to kindling wood and the engine of the second section was seriously damaged. The dense fog is believed to have prevented the engineer from seeing the signals of the train ahead.

No Drexel's Nephew.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—A story came from Peoria, Ill., yesterday, that J. C. Cummings Drexel, a nephew of the late A. J. Drexel, the banker, had inherited \$60,000 from an aunt in England.

Small Fire in a Basement.

A private alarm of fire turned in from the Instantaneous Fire Alarm office, on F street, between Eleventh and Fifteenth, at 10:45 this morning, was responded to by the chemical engine and police wagon. It proved to be in the basement of C. W. Hart's cigar and tobacco store, at No. 537 Fifteenth street, and resulted in the loss of only a few dollars.

Dr. R. C. Flower Captures His Audience.

Never has a more enthusiastic audience assembled in Washington than that assembled in Willard Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Dr. R. C. Flower. From the moment the Doctor stepped upon the platform until he disappeared in the wings the audience sat with bated breath, or indulged in hearty applause. In fact, the Doctor seemed to be able to make his audience weep or laugh at his pleasure.

And never has a more beautiful tribute been paid to the home and woman than the closing words of the Doctor. The Doctor at the Willard today, but leaves for Richmond tonight.

CAUSE OF DUNN'S DEATH.

Coroner States That Analysis Shows No Evidence of Poison.

Coroner Hammett has issued the death certificate in the case of the late Supt. Dunn of the Municipal Lodging House. He states the cause of death to be peritonitis.

Dr. Hammett has held the remains here several days pending the analysis of the contents of Mr. Dunn's stomach by a chemist at the Agricultural Department. The purpose was to determine whether death resulted from the use of some cure for the tobacco habit. The report shows that such was not found to be the case.

Mr. Dunn had been sick for several months with a complication of ailments involving the alimentary system. It is not possible that peritonitis should have resulted from taking any tablet or ordinary preparation for tobacco cure.

The remains will now be sent at once to his wife at Shelby, Mich.

ACTIVE WORK OF CUBANS

Approach Within a Mile of Santiago and Burn a Plantation.

Assertion That a Cuban Leader Had Been Captured Proved to Be Wholly Without Foundation.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 3, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 13.—Several country seats in this district have been burned by the rebels within the last week, among them a beautiful place called "La Lecheria," a mile from the city.

There is a house so near the city at night that there are alarms every evening.

On the night of the 1st instant, twenty rebels, well armed, came into the city and visited a store in one of the streets of the suburbs. They inquired for the owner and when he appeared they compelled him to go with them to the hotel.

The guerrillas, in revenge for the loss of the main force, who were carrying a convoy from Sonoma to Panilla on the 1st inst., were attacked by a band of insurgents, who fought desperately to obtain possession of the convoy, but were unable to do so. During the fight they killed four soldiers and wounded fourteen.

The guerrillas of Col. Tejeda, under Comte, had sustained, took five innocent and inoffensive residents, on their way to Sabana, and carried them off to the mountains as prisoners of war. All were shot by the local authorities of Sabana.

The newspapers here published the official news that the Los Negros camp of the guerrillas had been destroyed by the Spanish column of Col. Rodon.

A letter received here from Rabi, dated the 28th last, from his own camp, asserts that he is entirely satisfied with the result of the expedition to the site of the village of Rabi, which was burned by Rabi a few weeks ago.

When Rabi heard of this he immediately left his camp with 250 infantry and 300 cavalry with the object of having a battle with the Spanish column, but as soon as his column was within range of the Spanish column, Col. Rodon ordered a hasty retreat to Jiguani, twelve miles from Rabi.

Then Rabi ordered a charge with his cavalry, with the object of compelling Rodon to fight, but it was of no avail, the Spanish column, in spite of his numerous forces, including artillery, continuing to retreat, defended by the guerrillas of Col. Tejeda.

He acted in a most cowardly manner. The troops had two officers killed and five wounded, nine soldiers killed and twenty-four wounded. Of these, five were left in the power of the rebels, who cared for them. The insurgents had one killed and seven wounded.

Yellow fever continues to increase in the military hospitals in this city.

Havana dispatches of November 13 say that Gen. Martinez Campos reports from Santa Clara that Gen. Garcia Ardeche, with fifty government troops, has been ordered to a hard fight, a numerically superior force of rebels under command of the leader, Maceo, which attempted to cross the railroad between Jucaro and Moron.

He attacked the rebels, and repulsed them with the loss of five killed, including the leaders, Antonio Campesano and Anacleto Ferra, and fourteen wounded. The government had three killed and ten wounded, including one officer.

Gen. Martinez Campos also reports that the rebel leader, Novak, with six of his followers, has surrendered to the government officers at Santa Clara.

Gen. Serrano Altamira reports that while leading a convoy en route for Guianaro, he met a band of rebels under the insurgent leader Rodriguez, and that the rebels were attempting to intercept the convoy.

He attacked the rebels, and repulsed them with the loss of five killed, including the leaders, Antonio Campesano and Anacleto Ferra, and fourteen wounded. The government had three killed and ten wounded, including one officer.

EDMONDS ACT CASE.

Judge Miller Disposes of Philip Mills and Elizabeth Davis.